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1. [redacted] the Silesian Polytechnical University in Gliwice, [redacted] was an institution composed of several technical schools engaged in training students for practical work in Polish industry. The university worked closely with the Main Institute of Metallurgy, also in Gliwice, in advancing the state of Polish technical knowledge. Buildings belonging to the university were spread over several blocks of Gliwice and were situated in that section of town known as the "Old City" /See Encl (A)/, 50X1
2. President of the Silesian Polytechnical University since 1945 was Professor Dr Engr Michael Smialowski, who had also been the organizer and Chief Director of the Main Institute of Metallurgy, [redacted] from 1945 to 1951. The following is a listing of the university's schools, the names of the various deans, and the enrollment and number of teachers in each school: 50X1

- (a) Mechanical School (Wydział Mechniczny) - Dean (Dziekan) Prof Engr (fnu) Kotarba. This school was composed of 150 students and 12-15 teachers.
- (b) Electrical School (Wydział Elektryczny) - Dean Prof Dr (fnu) Gogolewski. This school comprised 100 students and 12 teachers.
- (c) Chemical School (Wydział Chemiczny) - Dean Prof Dr Ludwik Wailowski; a school composed of 60 students and 11-12 teachers.
- (d) Building-Engineering School (Wydział Inżynierii Budowlanej) Dean Prof Engr (fnu) Paszkiewicz. This was a school of 50 students and six teachers.
- (e) Mining School (Wydział Gorniczy) - Dean Prof Dr Tadeusz Laskowski (the Faculty of Mining was introduced in the university in October 1949); the number of students was 150, the teachers, eight.

CLASSIFICATION

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3. Occasionally the teaching staff of the university was augmented by visiting professors from other universities and various guest lecturers drawn from Polish industries and their ministries. In addition, each professor had at least one "adjunct" who assisted him by conducting seminars or giving lectures.
4. To be admitted to the university, a candidate must have been a high school graduate, pass a health examination, possess all his vital documents (eg, birth certificate, identity documents etc), fill out a four page questionnaire dealing with his family background, and, if the candidate were a member of the Youth Organization, present his certificate of membership. The most important requirement, however, was the submission of an "opinion" by the county national council of the locality in which the candidate lived. This was arranged through the local sheriff's office and was, in effect, an investigation by the State Police. The candidate never saw the "opinion", but unless it were completely favorable, he would not be admitted to the university. If the candidate were a factory worker, an "opinion" was required of his trade union. All these necessary procedures had to be completed before June of the year in which the candidate expected to enter the university. In August of that year, each approved candidate had to take up residence in Gliwice and attend a four-week indoctrination course conducted by the representatives of the university and the CP. If the candidate succeeded in passing an examination in September, he was ready to begin his first semester in October.
5. All courses at the university were given free because it was a state financed institution. Students, however, were required to pay for their books and personal supplies, but did not pay for such things as laboratory equipment. Apartments for the students were formerly provided free of charge, but since 1948 students have had to pay for their living quarters at gradually increasing rates. Very reasonably priced meals, however, were offered by the university cafeteria.
6. Students were divided into seven categories, according to their parents' ability to pay. If a student needed monetary assistance, as about 60 per cent did, they were required to make a written application to the University Council on Stipends, which consisted of professors, CP members and student representatives. This application included a certificate from the local sheriff's office regarding the wealth of the parents, evidence of Youth Organization membership, and a copy of the student's study book, ie his academic record. If his application were approved by the council, the student was then granted a stipend which averaged about 180 zlotys for the first year, 210 zlotys the second, and 240 zlotys the third. Money for these stipends was derived from grants of the Ministry of Universities and High Schools. The metallurgical and mining students generally received somewhat larger stipends. Almost all first year students received stipends, and in spite of this small help nearly all students had to work outside the university in order to earn enough money for their university expenses.
7. The following is a list of the courses at the university, the professors who taught them, and the hours each took per week:

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Subject Taught	Weekly Hours				Professor
	Lectures - Exercises				
	Sem I	II	III	IV	
(a) Mathematics	4-2	4-2			Z Marmol
(b) Physics	4-4	4-4			M Puchalik
(c) Inorganic Chemistry	5-0	6-0			W Jakob

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Subject Taught	Weekly Hours				Professor
	Sem I	II	III	IV	
(d) Basic Laboratory Inorganic Chemistry	0-10				W Jakob
(e) Technical Drawings	1-8				J Krakowski
(f) Mechanics and Theory of Elasticity	2-2	2-2			J Krakowski
(g) Analytical Chemistry		1-15	1-15		W Jakob
(h) Organic Chemistry			4-0	6-0	C Troszkiewicz
(i) Laboratory in Organic Chemistry			0-8	0-15	C Troszkiewicz
(j) Physical Chemistry				4-0	M Smialowski
(k) Mineralogy			2-2	2-2	M Kaminski
(l) Electrotechnique			2-2	2-2	J Lubelski
(m) Machines and Apparatus in Chemical Industry			2-0	2-0	J Krakowski
	Sem V	VI	VII	VIII	
(n) Technical Analysis	1-15				S Pawlikowski
(o) Physical Chemistry	3-0	3-0			M Smialowski
(p) Laboratory in Physical Chemistry	0-6	0-15			M Smialowski
(q) General Chemical Technology	4-0	4-0			S Blasiak
(r) Metallography	3-2	3-2			F Staub
(s) Metallurgy (Foundries)	3-0				W Kuczewski
(t) Thermodynamics	4-3	4-3			S Ocheduszek
(u) Chemical Engineering	4-3	4-3			T Hobler
(v) Technical Measurement			2-4	2-8	J Krakowski
(w) General Knowledge in Civil Engineering		2-0			
(x) Inorganic Chemical Technology			4-0	4-0	S Bretschneider
(y) Laboratory in Inorganic Chemical Technology			0-15	0-15	A Zmaczynski
(z) Seminar in Inorganic Chemical Technology			0-4	0-4	S Pawlikowski
(aa) Organic Chemical Technology			4-0	4-0	W Lesnianski

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Subject Taught	Weekly Hours				Professor
	Lectures - Exercises				
	Sem V	VI	VII	VIII	
(bb) Chemical Technology of Coal			2-0	2-0	B Roga
(cc) Ceramics, Glass, Cement			3-0	3-0	F Francki
(dd) Dialectical and Historical Materialism			2-0	2-0	S Zawadzki
(ee) Hygiene and Prevention of Accidents in Industrial Plants				2-0	Unk

8. During each semester all students were required to study one of the following courses: Dialectical and Historical Materialism (Materializm Dialektyczny i Historyczny), The Economy of Marx-Engels-Lenin-Stalin, (Ekonomia Spoleczna), and Science of New Poland (Nauka o Polsce Wspolczesnej). Each student must stand an examination in these subjects and must pass this examination successfully in order to receive a diploma.
9. Since October 1950 all male students have been required to take military training one day a week, and sometimes on Sundays and holidays. This training was conducted by Polish army officers and NCO's, assisted by CP advisors (who resided at the university). The military training course led to a commission as a lieutenant in the Polish Army Reserve Corps.

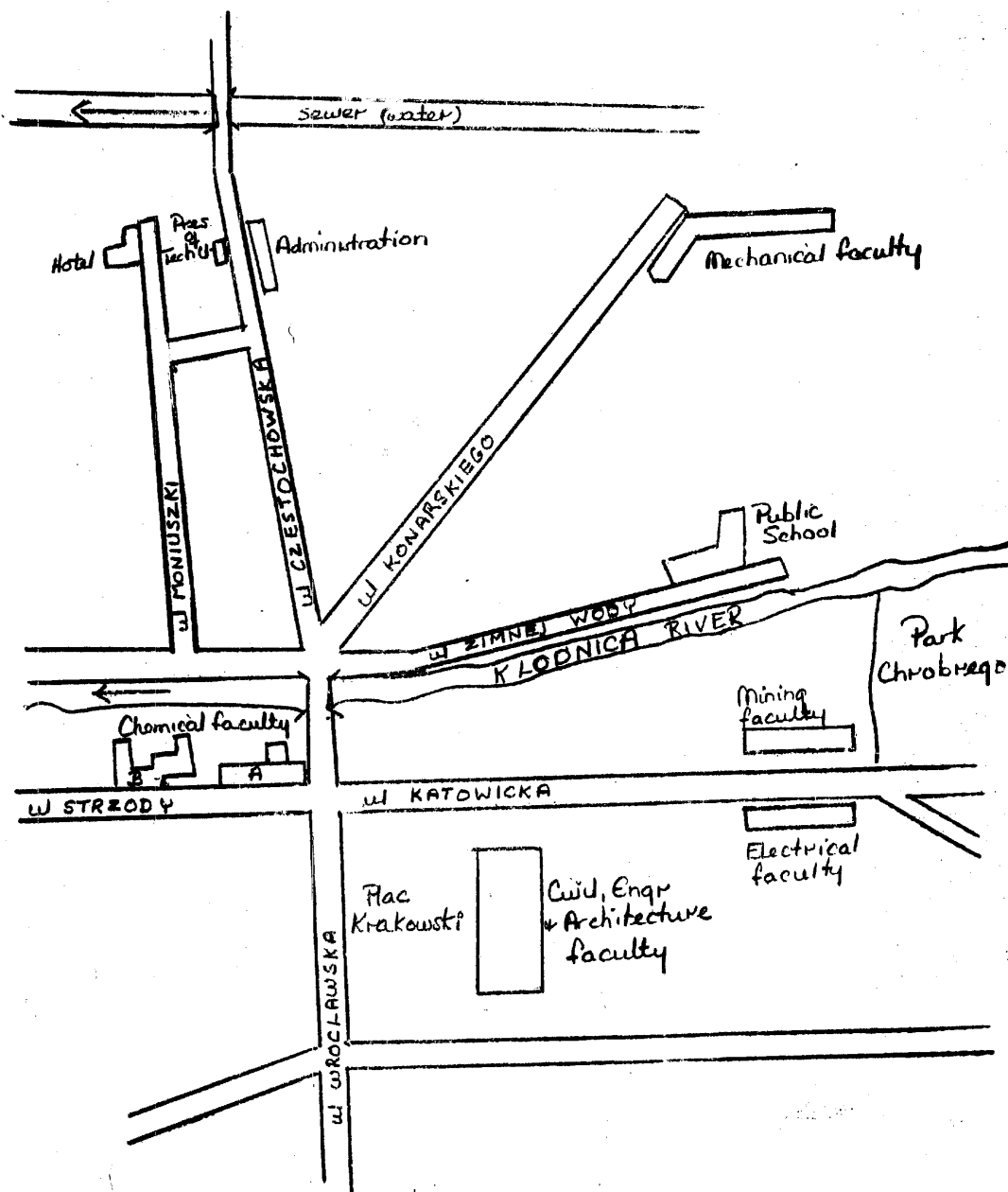
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Enclosures: (A) Silesian Polytechnical University in Gliwice
 (B) Chemical Faculty, Building "A"

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ENCLOSURE (A)

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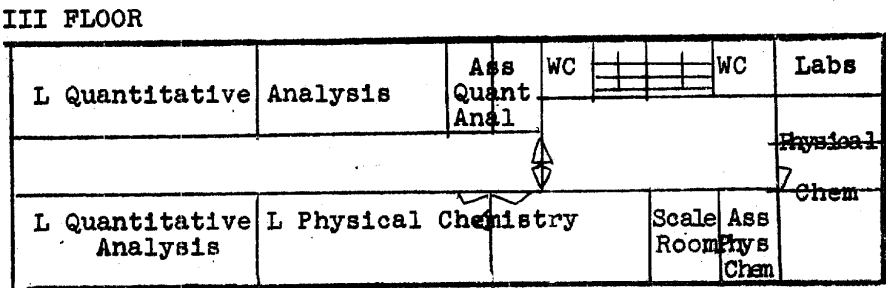
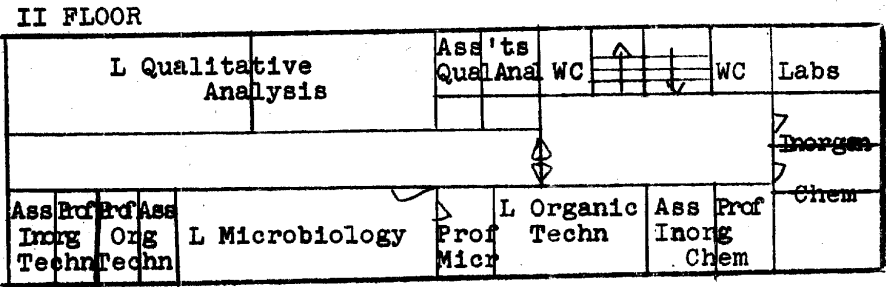
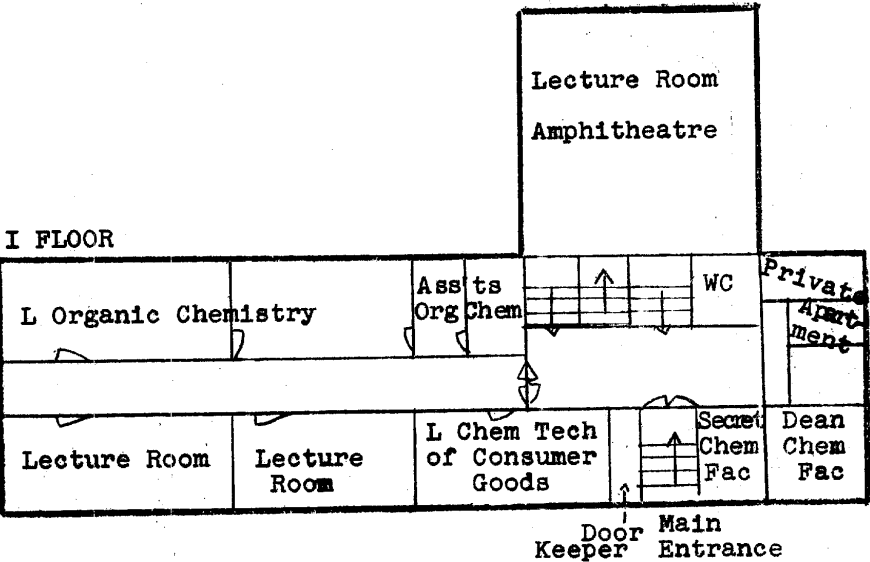


Silesian Polytechnical University in Gliwice

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ENCLOSURE (B)

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L - Laboratory

Chemical Faculty, Building "A"

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